15: U.S. Navy--29 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 361, 349, 177.36 Japanese
636.36

"Before the Japanese took over the island, all the cities and many of the towns were surrounded by great walls, pierced by well-defended gates. The Japanese have torn down most of the walls, preserving only the gates as decorative monuments. Settlement and development have gone forward rapidly. The result is a quadrilateral or circular arrangement of city streets within the old town areas and a very irregular pattern of streets and alleys developed outside. The Japanese have been cutting through old settlements and imposing a well-developed grid and radiation system of streets and roads upon many towns."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 347, 363

"City streets are paved with asphalt. Shady, cool arcades provide shelter in all weather for pedestrians and displays of shop goods. Although they darken the interiors of buildings, they serve a useful purpose in all seasons."

4:Grajdanzev--173-174 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 171, 278, 744, 759

"In the section on education it was shown that Chinese college students from Taiwan prefer to study medicine because this is a profession in which it is relatively easier to establish oneself than in others. Now we see that in spite of this attraction [174] there are two and a half times as many physicians per 10,000 population in Japan as there are in Taiwan. The same is true of midwives, though the need for midwives is greater in Taiwan, where the birth rate is one and a half times as high as in Japan. On the same per capita basis there are four times as many dentists and thirteen times as many pharmacists in Japan as in Taiwan. These and many other figures which could be quoted show that as regards health services Japan is several times better served than Taiwan. And actual conditions are even worse than these figures suggest because the equipment of hospitals is poorer and the physicians rely chiefly on advice and prepared drugs, which are sold by some 6,600 stores as well as 6,700 peddlers."

31: Hofmann--608 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
278

For barter between the aborigines and the Chinese, the antlers of deer killed by the latter are an important article of exchange. The Chinese pulverize these and use them for medicinal purposes; they pay a high price for them.

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
~~AD1~~ AD1

occupation in the first half of the seventeenth century, rice and sugar have been the staple products of the island.

Under Chinese rule in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a constant influx of immigrants from the mainland reclaimed the extensive western plains of Formosa for the cultivation of rice and sugar. The foothills surrounding the plains were terraced for the growing of tea. Further in the mountains, camphor was gathered from the dense forests. In the more isolated mountain region, aboriginal tribes practiced hunting and slash-and-burn agriculture. Coal mines were operated for a time by the government but were later abandoned.

Except for a 60-mile stretch of railway between Keelung and Hsinchu, communications was primitive until the present century. Rafts, boats, and junks were used along the coast and on lakes and rivers. Overland, the inhabitants were obliged to travel either in man-borne palanquins[3] or ox-drawn carts. Western merchants handled a small international trade, consisting of tea, camphor, and sugar.

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3. A closed litter commonly used as a conveyance in China.

1:Gallin E-4,5 (1957-1958) 1966
AD5 Taiwan Hokkien AD5
Taiwan AD6
Formosa AD1

eating, while continuing to push more food on him. When old people talk, even though the younger people may consider their words pure nonsense, they merely smile and agree. When the evening is over there is usually some young grandchild waiting to lead the old man back over the dark paths to his house.

Frequently, even though the older man has virtually retired as head of the household, he may still bear the title of *chia chang*. In such instances, it is usual for him, rather than for the son who is actually head of the house, to be elected to village positions. These positions may be political, religious, or social: the man may be charged with the arrangements for the *pai-pai* for the village god or elected *lin chang*, and so on. Although everyone knows that old men are not able to handle the extensive duties of these jobs, they are nevertheless elected by their fellow villagers out of respect. The selection is made with the knowledge that the duties and responsibilities of the position will be carried out by the man's sons, but his election tends to give the old man a great deal of face in the village. This arrangement is made possible by the manner in which elections are usually conducted in the village. Although there is an election, the outcome is usually pretty well predetermined by the families concerned, who agree before the vote is cast who will be elected and who will actually serve in the position.

ILLNESS, DISEASE, AND MEDICINE

As has already been shown in Chapter 2, the tremendous increase in population on Taiwan is a reflection of the great reduction in the death rate, which results, primarily, from the lower incidence of fatal diseases. The control of disease has been effected by such factors as public health programs which have helped eliminate diseases like cholera and malaria, an increase in the number of Western-style doctors, an increased reliance on Western medicine and medical techniques, and somewhat better sanitation as a result of education of the public and governmental enforcement of health standards.

It was during the Japanese period that Taiwan saw the advent of Western-style doctors and medicines, especially in the 1930's. However, they were few, and their practice was limited mainly to the wealthy. The benefits of their knowledge, therefore, and the everyday use of Western-style medicines did not reach many of the rural people. During this period the rural people continued to rely primarily on Chinese doctors and herbal medicines, as well as magical cures effected by shamans and healing priests. (The magical techniques are discussed more fully in Chapter 8.) However, public health measures introduced by the Japanese government to combat epidemic diseases did benefit

52:Steiner S-4 (no date) 1951
Since March 1948, AF1 China
a refining FORMOSA

process has been instituted in the government-managed camphor industry.[37] In areas where Taiwan and Japanese economy complement each other, a trade agreement was signed with Japan on September 6, 1949 under which Taiwan sugar, salt, camphor, cement, and pears are to be exchanged for Japanese consumer and capital goods at an estimated annual volume of US$100,000,000.[38]

Government-owned and -operated enterprises dominate Taiwan's industrial field. As of 1950, there were 79,058 publicly operated units employing 63,065 workers. Available statistics place privately owned industrial units at approximately 67,660 employing 53,310 workers. Production figure for public industries in 1949 is about NT$718,000,000 as against NT$600,000,000 for private enterprises.[39]

This situation may be accounted for by the predominant position of Japanese-owned industries in Taiwan which were acquired by the Chinese Nationalist government following the Japanese surrender in September 1945. Since then, petroleum, aluminum, gold and copper mining, salt, coal mining, and steel works have been taken over by the National Government. Power, sugar, fertilizer, cement, alkali, pulp and paper, shipbuilding, and machine tools have been jointly operated by the national and provincial authorities on a capital division of 6 to 4. Some smaller mining units, camphor, tobacco and wine monopoly, and agricultural and forestry enterprises have been managed by the provincial government. The rest, being of smaller scale, have either been taken over by county or municipal govern-

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*Reconstruction**, Vol. 2, pp. 473–74, where the total 1948 demand was estimated to be 141,727 tons.

[37] For a general description, see *Taiwan Reconstruction**, Vol. 2, pp. 436–46.

[38] For detailed listings, see *Taiwan Reconstruction**, Vol. 2, pp. 357–61.

[39] *Taiwan Today*, pp. 121–22.

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